THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISKLIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C. " "
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear. } 3 each.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } 2 each.
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.* 1 each.
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City.
E. L. HARDING.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853. No. 13

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Plushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razor Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes,
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by, JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 98—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos,* of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, riconess, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 28. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports,* &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.

STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 32½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

STILL THEY COME.—J. J. BIGGS & CO., HAVE just received another lot of fine Over Coats, also cheap Sack and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c,

Our stock is replenished every month by the senior partner of the firm, who resides in one of the principal Northern Cities, and thus it is we assure the public that we can and will sell clothing as low for cash, as any other house in the State. Call at our well known, cheap cash store, and examine for yourself.
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1853. 3—4t.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cifer Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses,	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.
A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—12MJ.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—t15F.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.
John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.
Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*
Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853. 104—16J.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.—WM. A. WATKINS, Principal. JOS. J. AVERITT, Associate. The next Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854, and continue five months.

TERMS:

Orthography, Reading, Writing Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar,	$10
Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Ancient Languages,	$15

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Board per month can be had at $9.

Mr. Watkins is a Teacher of several years' experience, and furnishes the highest testimonials of qualification from the Faculty of Emory & Henry College, of which he is a graduate, as well as from a number of gentlemen of high standing in the neighborhood where he has been teaching. The Trustees therefore, have every reason to regard themselves as fortunate in securing his services as Principal of this Institution.

Mr. Averitt bears with him a Diploma on the Latin Language, and several distinctions on other branches, from the University of Virginia. It is proposed to give instruction in the French and Spanish Languages to those who may desire it. JOEL KING,
Pres't of the Board of Trustees.
December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

KNAPP OF REEDS MALE ACADEMY, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.—The 1st Session of this School will commence on the 2d Monday in January next, under the charge of Mr. Samuel Clement, a young gentleman of some experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated 15 miles west of Oxford, on the Oxford and Hillsborough road, in a healthy location.

Good Board can be had in the neighborhood for $5 per month, no extra charges for lights, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches,	$5,00
Arithmetic and the higher English branches,	7,50
Languages,	10,00

ALEX. FLEMING, *Sec'y. Board Trustees.*
Knap of Reeds, Dec. 5, 1853. 7—2t.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy twice, and send bill to this Office.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING SESSION of this School will commence on the 9th of January. Board can be had from $6 to $8 per month.
A. C. LINDSEY.
Yanceyville, Dec. 5, 1853. 8—3w.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE. Franklin County, N. C. The 5th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams, on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shocco Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This Institution is of the *first order,* and those who avail themselves of its advantages will not be disappointed.

Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental education, will do well to give this School a trial.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Higher English branches,	$12,50
Lower " "	10,00
Music on Piano,	12,50
Acordion,	12,50
Guitar,	10,00
Drawing and French, each,	5,00
Needle work gratis.	
Board per month,	7,50

Address, WM. J. BRANCH,
Louisburg, N. C.
December 3, 1853. 8—3t.

DUNNSVILLE MALE ACADEMY—J. HENRY NORWOOD, Principal.—The first session of this institution, under the management of the above Principal, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. Dunnsville Academy is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, in Wake County, North Carolina, nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Tuition varying according to studies, from $7 50 to $15 per session. Board can be had convenient to the school for $6 per session. For further particulars address PETERSON DUNN, *Secretary,*
Raleigh, N. C.
December 8th, 1853. 7—4t.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy 4 times and send account to this office.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Franklin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A. RAY, *Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches.* MISS E. W. CURTIS, *Piano, Vocal Music.* MISS S. P. Adams, *Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.* MISS M. L. PLEASANTS, *Penmanship, English Branches.* MISS A. E. KIMBRO', *Guitar, English Branches.*

The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January, Board and washing, $45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal.
JOHN D. HAWKINS,
President of the Board.
December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	8,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	6,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

WARRENTON N. C. FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged ONLY from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despat

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, December 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution directing the appointment of a select committee to consider the present laws and resolutions authorizing the appointment of Senate officers, and to report a new plan for their appointment and organization—adopted.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to establish a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

A joint resolution, authorising the President to confer the title of Lieut. General by Brevet was taken up.

A debate ensued, which lasted till two o'clock, in which Messrs. Adams, Walker, Petit and Douglas opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Cass, Mason, Badger, Shields and Seward advocated it. It was finally ordered to be engrossed by yeas 30, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, James, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastin, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. Jersey, Wade, Weller and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norris, [Slidell, Sumner, Walker and Williams.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill increasing the salary of nine hundred dollar clerks to twelve hundred per annum.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing enquiry as to the giving of a pension to the widow of Capt. Gunnison, recently killed in Utah.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was agreed to, directing enquiry as to authorising orders or drafts on foreign post-offices to be used in place of ordinary drafts for remittances.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Penn presented the credentials of Hadley D. Johnson, delegate from Nebraska. Referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Disney introduced the French spoliation bill. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Various resolutions were adopted, among them one requesting the President to communicate his plan for the enlargement and modification of the judicial system.

Mr. Miller of Missouri, introduced a bill organizing the territory of Nebraska. Referred to the committee on territories.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the President's message.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, thought the country at large were unprepared to anticipate the results which had occurred from the debate of the last three days. He was one of those who believed, after the great contest the country had passed through, when both of the great political parties of the nation came together in honorable warfare, and when the great battle had been fought, and victory won, that abolitionism was not only dead, but buried. But the day before yesterday, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Smith) exhumed its lifeless body, and dragged it before the country. Like Banquo's ghost, it is here again. Perhaps he ought not to reply to the gentleman, but he could not keep his mouth closed when such sentiments were avowed by him.

He then quoted from Mr. Smith's speech to the effect that as "great an oppressor as Austria is, America is a far greater and guiltier oppressor."

"Austrian despotism, compared with American despotism, which classes men, women and children with cattle, is as the little finger compared with the loins."

Uncle Tom's Cabin, the object of which was to diminish the character, power and social condition of this country abroad, was unworthy to be noticed, perhaps, but when the gentleman from New York, with the reputation which preceded him for talent and eloquence, came forward to stigmatise the country, it was time for republicans to speak openly. The gentleman eulogizes the government which, combined with Russia and Prussia to destroy the nationality of Poland, and take the spoils—that nation which but a few years since, not only trampled in the dust fifteen millions of Hungarians, but made them worse slaves than the slaves of the American States. He has eulogized a nation where the press, for practical purposes, is abolished, and where the people are in a worse condition than any other on the continent of Europe, and yet he says this is the country where despotism is inferior to that of this great and mighty country. Does the gentleman side with Haynau, who butchered indiscriminately, men, women and children, and does Haynau come within the gentleman's eulogy of Austria? The gentleman has endeavored to cast a fire brand into the country, but will fail in his object. He disingenuously seeks to degrade his own country and make it appear a worse despotism than any on the continent of Europe.

Mr. Wright next quoted Mr. Smith's remark that the "Administration presents the pitiful spectacle of having willfully corrupted Christianity, and the people present the pitiful spectacle of remaining patient under it"—and proceded to defend the Administration and compromise measures. How could the gentleman from New York stand up and advocate the higher law as superior to the Constitution, which contains the following clause:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

How can the gentleman put his hand on the Holy Evangelist and swear to support the Constitution, and yet assert the higher law as superior to the Constitution?

Gerrit Smith arose.

Mr. Wright asked, does the gentleman want to make a "speech?"

Mr. Smith. If the gentleman wants an answer he shall have it.

Mr. Wright. I won't deny the gentleman, having called him out.

Mr. Smith said he was not disposed to take any position which should stigmatise with hypocrisy the framers of our constitution. A few days before the close of the session of the convention which formed the constitution, the committee on style reported that the word "servitude" be stricken out, because it was identified with the condition of slaves, and that "service" be substituted, because it was identified with the condition of freemen. The motion prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Wright remarked that it was not his recollection of the history.

Mr. Smith referred the gentleman to the Madison papers.

Mr. Wright resumed, saying that the clause refers to involuntary slaves as well as other persons, and so the Courts have decided. He (Mr. Smith) insisted that Congress has no power to legislate on slavery, and declared he washed his hands of the subject for the term for which he was elected.

Mr. Bayly then addressed the House, after which it adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 23.

SENATE.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, gave notice of a bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States.

Mr. Johnson asked to be excused from serving on the French spoliation committee. Agreed to.

Mr. James gave notice of a bill to give a sword to the nearest male relative of the late Major S. Ringgold.

Mr. Pratt moved to take up the private bills on the calendar.

The Chair announced no quorum present, but after a while a quorum appeared.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Major Caleb Swan, deceased, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Brodhead gave notice of a bill making further provision against counterfeiting United States coin.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to continue in force an act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California. It was reported back and immediately passed.

The Chair presented a letter from the Managers of the Industrial Exhibition of New York, inviting the Senate to attend the same, and enclosing tickets therefor, signed by Theodore Sedgwick.

Mr. Badger said, as there was no further business, the day a dark one, and the Senate thin, he moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the clerk, stating that certain documents voted by the last Congress, for distribution among the people, having been published since the adjournment of the last Congress, and after the expiration of the franking privilege of members of that Congress, the question has arisen as to whether the present Congress shall distribute them. He asks the House to relieve him from the embarrasment.

Mr. Orr moved that the communication be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, suggested that the gentleman offer a resolution directing the clerk to deliver said extra documents to the members of the present Congress for distribution among the people, for whom they were intended. They were not designed as the private property of the members of the last Congress, whose franking privilege has expired.

Mr. Orr did not acquiesce, as an important legal principle was involved.

Mr. Orr's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Florence opposed Mr. Jones' proposition, and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, supported it.

It was ordered that those documents be delivered to members of the present Congress for distribution.

An ineffectual effort was made to go into committee on the private calendar.

Mr. Chandler desired to ask a question of the committee on printing that he might learn whether the census report is in a situation to have its egregious errors corrected, or whether it was to go forth with its injurious errors.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected to the asking of the question.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the President's message, and after some discussion between Messrs. Phillips and Baily, the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Theodore Sedgwick, inviting the members of Congress to visit the Crystal Palace, and sending tickets for all of them.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, December 27.

SENATE.

After the presentation of various petitions, Mr. Badger asked, and by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved August 30, 1852; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill proposes to amend the act of August 30, 1852, by striking out the words "by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound," from the clause appropriating $50,000 "for re-opening the communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound."

Mr. BADGER. The bill explains itself; but I will state that an appropriation of $50,000 was made for reopening that inlet "by the construction of a breakwater." But when the War Department sent out officers to make the necessary examinations, it was ascertained that the construction of a breakwater would involve a very large expenditure, and would, in fact, be useless; but the Secretary did not feel at liberty to apply the money to any other purpose than that which was specified in the act. The object of this bill is to allow the Department to apply the money for the reopening of the inlet by striking out the words "by the construction of a breakwater." It is to take away the restriction as to the manner in which the money shall be applied.

The bill was read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seward, agreeable to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for a military and postal railroad through the Territories of the United States lying between the Atlantic States and the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. Brookins Campbell, of Tennessee; whereupon, after an eulogium upon the character of the deceased by Mr. Jones, and the adoption of appropriate Resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12, and the journal of Friday was read and adopted.

The death of Mr. Campbell was announced by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, and after the adoption of suitable Resolutions, the House adjourned.

CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION. By some, with whom the wish was father to the thought, it was foretold that the Administration would sustain a signal repulse early in the session of Congress. And indeed an attempt was made in the Democratic caucus, through the instrumentality of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, to embarrass the Administration by an expression of want of confidence, or, failing in that, by breaking up the organization of the party, and thus leaving the Administration without its legitimate support. This demonstration of disaffection was a contemptible abortion. Impressed with a salutary conviction of their inability to work mischief, the small squad of treacherous Democrats have sunk into quiet and obscurity, and the Administration receives the support from the party which it may so justly claim. And this is the conclusion to that pompous prelude of wrath and fury which was rehearsed by the Democratic opponents of the Administration. Their vaunting parade of valor before the hour of action presents a ludicrous contrast of their poltroonry and imbecility on the field of battle.

We observe that the election of Mr. Tucker of the Sentinel, as printer to the Senate, is the occasion of great exultation on the part of the opposition. They affect to regard this event as indicative of the opposition which the Administration is to encounter in the Senate. And doubtless they are correct to a certain extent. In supporting Mr. Tucker, the Whigs and abolitionists did unquestionably aim a blow at the Administration, but we will not believe that any Democratic Senator harbored such a purpose. As regards the Senators from Virginia, we are confident that other impulses than that of discontent with the Administration, determined their conduct in the matter. They will undoubtedly assert that independence of judgment which characterizes them as men and befits them as Senators, but they will extend to the Administration a support all the more effective in being the result of attachment to principle.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Administration of President Pierce does not possess the confidence of the Democracy. Whatsoever discontent may have prevailed, in consequence of the course of the Administration in respect to the New York feud, has been entirely propitiated by the development of principles, and policy made in the Message of the President, and the reports from the Departments. Democratic members of Congress will but represent the sentiment of the Democratic party of the country, in sustaining the Administration in its efforts to carry out Democratic principles in the policy of the government. We are confident that the Administration will not fail to secure the confidence and support of a Democratic Congress, notwithstanding those indications of disaffection which so delight the opposition. *Richmond Enquirer.*

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD. Every man, under God, has his destiny in his own hands. If he will be virtuous, he may be. If he is virtuous, he cannot but be happy. Like the suffering Redeemer, he may and will be "a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief;" but his consolation shall flow like a river, and his righteousness and happiness shall roll like the waves of a peaceful sea; following one after another, until they bear him to the bright and beautiful land beyond the tomb. Reader! art thou poor? art thou tried by thine infirmities? art thou persecuted by enemies? Still "hope on, hope ever," be the motto of thy life. Still be virtuous, and your triumph shall be certain. I do not know a single young man who started with me in life, guided by a virtuous intent, who has failed of success. Many of that class are scattered to and fro in the earth. Fierce blasts and pelting storms beat upon many of them to this day, but every one of them now living who has been virtuous, has won for himself a good degree in his sphere; and many shall rise up and bless the hour when these young men were born.

Harry Woodland.

[*Foreign.*] Thackeray condescends to notice in the London Times, the ridiculous charge brought against him by some Buncombe editor, of disrespect to "Mr Washington," in a passage of "The Newcomes." The offensive passage was this: "When pigtales grew on the backs of the British gentry, and their wives wore cushions on their heads, over which they tied their own hair, and disguised it with powder and potatum; when Ministers went in their stars, and orders to the House of Commons, and the orators of the Opposition attacked nightly the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; when Mr. Washington was heading the American rebels with a courage, it must be confessed, worthy of a better cause—there came to London, out of a northern country, Mr."—etc. Mr. Thackeray remarks upon these words as follows: "I am speaking of a young apprentice coming up to London, between the years 1770–80, and want to depict a few figures of the last century. (The illustrated head-letter of the chapter was intended to represent Hogarth's industrious apprentice.) I fancy the old society with its hoops and powder—Barré or Fox thundering at Lord North asleep on the Treasury bench—the news-readers at the coffee-room talking over the paper, and owning that this Washington who was leading the rebels, was a very courageous soldier, and worthy of a better cause than fighting King George. I am thinking about '76. Where, in the name of common sense, is the insult to 1853? The satire, if satire there be, applies to us at home, who called Washington 'Mr. Washington,' as we called Frederick the Great 'The Protestant Hero,' or Napoleon 'The Corsican Tyrant, or 'General Bonaparte.' Need I say that our officers were instructed (until they were taught better manners) to call Washington 'Mr. Washington?' and that the Americans were called rebels during the whole of that contest? Rebels!—of course they were rebels; and I should like to know what native American would not have been a rebel in that cause? As irony is dangerous, and has hurt the feelings of kind friends whom I would not wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which Washington fought, entirely just and right, and the champion, the very noblest, purest, best of God's men." We trust that Buncombe is appeased.——The contest for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University—by which it was sought to set aside, in favour of the poet Tennyson, the custom by which the annual election to the office is made virtually biennial—has resulted in the re-election, according to that custom, of last year's Lord Rector, the Earl of Eglinton. Lord Eglinton had a majority of forty-four votes.——Dr. Seve, of Cannes, contradicting the report that Lord Brougham was about to retire from public life, states that "he never enjoyed more perfect health during the twenty years which he has visited our country."——A correspondent of the Glasgow Free Press states, that whilst Mr. Sheridan Knowles is lecturing and preaching with great vehemence against Popery, his son, Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, "a gentleman of high character and great attainments," has become a Roman Catholic.——Alexandre Dumas, finding that he has time to write more fantastic memoirs, has issued the prospectus of a newspaper and the first number; it is entitled *Le Mousquetaire.*——It is stated that Routledge has offered Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton £2,000 a year, for the monopoly of his works for the next ten years, and that Sir Edward has closed with the offer.——M. Lamartine is again unwell, owing to the severity of his literary labours.——It is reported that M. Balfe is at Vienna, writing a new opera on the subject of the "Corsican Brothers."——Lord John Russell has two additional volumes of Moore's Journals in the Press, which will be ready next month.——M. Arban, a French aeronaut, having made an ascent from Barcelona more than two years ago, had not been heard of since, and was believed to have fallen into the sea. He has just turned up in Africa, whither his balloon was carried, and where he was seized, and made a slave; nor has he until now been able to make his escape.——Omer Pacha, the Turkish generalissimo, has no harem, but one wife, a lady from Transylvania, who, it is said, affords evidence of what a Turkish woman of rank and education may become under the new system. She presides at the table, and receives her husband's friends—is said to be a splendid pianist and a good composer. Omer Pacha is said to be a perfect gentleman, a noble horseman, and an indefatigable soldier.——Carl Echert is about to be invested with the direction of the opera-orchestra at Munich.——The name of Madame Parodi is added to the list of artists engaged for the Italion Opera at Paris.——The death of Admiral Pasco, who was Nelson's Flag-Lieutenant at Trafalgar, is reported in the London papers. Pasco was the officer selected to convey to the Trafalgar fleet the undying signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." It was he, too, who popularised the signal of his illustrious chief, by suggesting an alteration in its terms, which makes it read as it now does; for the original order to Lieutenant Pasco, was to make the signal "Nelson expects," etc., when, on remarking that it would take some time to spell the word "Nelson," but that England could be given at one signal, the hero said, "Right, right, make it England." England was accordingly substituted for "Nelson." *Home Journal.*

THE EDITOR AND THE MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL. We have often thought that the station of an editor of a daily newspaper, is one of the most responsible, at the same time the strangest, to which man has ever been called. It stands side by side with that of the minister of the gospel, so far as moulding the character and shaping the ends of man is concerned. The minister preaches one day of the week to an audience generally of from one hundred to a thousand people; the editor addresses daily, a community of from one thousand to half a million. The minister opens and explains the most important truths, to an assemblage sometimes interested, but oftener listless and unconcerned; the editor presents to the masses, ideas and opinions on the same topics and many others beside. The former can so present truth as to appear error; the latter can subvert the very foundations of society. The former is chosen by a particular class of men to occupy the position which he holds; the latter is self-appointed. There may be among the numbers whom he addresses, hundreds who are capable of saying the same things which he says, and of saying them as well; and it sometimes seems to him to be the most presumptuous arrogance to put forth, daily, of his own free will, his printed thoughts, while many occupied with the same thoughts, preserve them unspoken. But his profession is sanctioned and honored, and it is well that such is the case. The editor, it has been remarked, has an influence in moulding the character of community. A new subject is presented, one of general interest and general importance. The editor examines in all its various bearings, much in the way any man would do, who should desire to form an opinion upon it. If he be honest, he states his conclusions fairly, carefully, fearlessly. If he be dishonest, he conceals, and in announcing a half truth, publishes a whole lie. His remarks are read and are either accepted without further examination, or form the basis of a more thorough investigation. A subscriber to a newspaper for a series of years can generally foretell with great accuracy what views his journal will adopt on the questions which daily come up for consideration. He has long perused its leaders and comments, and he has become so fully acquainted with the course of thought which it pursues, knows so well its radicalism or concervatism, or its golden passage between the two extremes, that the mind of the person who controls its columns, is mapped out in his view, as plainly as are the counties of his State in the geographical representation. This is the situation which an editor sustains with reference to the public.

Exchange.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON. The problem as to the success of the "Ericsson" approaches a solution. The engine is now so nearly completed that a trial trip will probably be made from New York on next Tuesday or Wednesday. The Journal of Commerce says that experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, and full reliance is had that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour. It is also said that it has been determined to place the Ericsson on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy occasioned by the destruction of the Humboldt.

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE. Persons writing to the Old World will often save one-half, more or less, of the postage by using light paper. Many complaints have been received at our post offices of enormous rates of postage being exacted, especially in Switzerland, Italy and France, where, except through the Prussian closed mail, which cannot be used for French letters, the quarter ounce scale for letters still prevails.

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

Gov. Cobb, in his message to the Georgia Legislature recommends an abandonment of the plan of sessions of the Legislature once in two years, and a return to annual sessions. We quote that part of his message relating to the subject. It may well be doubted whether the people gain any thing by biennial sessions, and we think it more than probable that the experience of Georgia in the matter will induce a change back to the old system:

The experiment of biennial sessions of the General Assembly, has been sufficiently tested by experience, and I believe that the public judgment of the State is prepared to pronounce against it. I was among the number of its advocates, and so voted when the question was submitted to the people for their decision. I am now satisfied, that in common with a large majority of my fellow citizens I was wrong, and am prepared to recommend a return to annual sessions. Even if the policy of biennial sessions was right at the time of its adoption, the increased interest and important public works of the State have wrought such a change in our affairs that a different system is now required for our progressed and progressing condition. A single consideration should satisfy every man of the propriety of annual sessions. At present, all power is placed in the hands of the Executive for two years, and his term expires, and the people are called upon to pass judgment upon his official career, before his actings and doings can be submitted to the test of Legislative investigation. He cannot be called upon for an exposition of his official doings until the General Assembly meets, and that does not take place until his term of office has expired, and he has either been reelected or defeated, or has voluntarily withdrawn from the public service. This is wrong in theory, and might work much injury in practice. It was an economical view of the subject which induced the people to resort to biennial sessions, but it may well be questioned whether the result has justified this expectation. The fact that the General Assembly meets only once in two years, renders it necessary to extend the length of the session. The accumulated business of the two years must be disposed of, and additional time is required to do it. In order that the people may have an opportunity of passing their judgment upon this subject, I recommend that an act altering the constitution be passed by the General Assembly at its present session, and the question submitted to the people at the next general election. If approved by them, your successors can perfect the alteration, and if condemned, the act can then be rejected. An opportunity will thus be offered of having the question decided by the direct action of those most deeply interested in the matter.

A STRANGE RACE IN THE HEART OF CALIFORNIA—INTERESTING NARRATIVE. Through the very centre of the Great Basin runs the Rio Colorado Chiquito or Little Red River. It takes its rise in the mountains that skirt the right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due west, and empties into the Colorado at a point on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. About one hundred miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an immense table land, broken occasionally by Sierras of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About half way between the two rivers, and midway in the wilderness between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is the country of the Moquis. From the midst of the plain rises abrubtly on all sides a Butte of considerable elevation, the top of which is as flat as if some great power had sliced off the summit. Away up here the Moquis have built three large villages, where they rest at night perfectly secure from the attacks of the fiece tribes who live to the north and east of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and the top can only be reached up a steep flight of steps cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plain of arable land, which the Moquis cultivate with great assiduity. Here they raise all kinds of grain, melons, and vegetables. They have also a number of orchards, filled with many kinds of fruit trees. The peaches they raise, Capt. Walker says, are particularly fine. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, but very few beasts of burden or cattle. They are a harmless, ineffensive race—kind and hospitable to strangers, and make very little resistance when attacked. The warlike Navajoes, who dwell in the mountain to the north-east of them, are in the habit of sweeping down upon them every two or three years, and driving off their stock. At such times they gather up all that is movable from their farms, and fly for refuge to their mountain stronghold. Here their enemies dare not follow them. When a stranger approaches, they appear on the top of the rocks and houses, watching his movements. One of their villages, at which Capt. Walker stayed for several days, is 5 or 600 yards long. The houses are generally built of stone and mortar—some of adode. They are very snug and comfortable, and many are two, and even three, stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufacture excellent woolen clothing, blankets, leather, basket work and pottery. Unlike most of the Indian tribes of this country, the women work within door, the men performing all the farm and out door labor. As a race, they are lighter in color than the Digger Indians of California. Indeed, the women are tolerable fair, in consequence of not being so much exposed to the sun. Among them, Capt. Walker saw three perfectly white, with white hair and yellow eyes. He saw two others of the same kind at the Zuni villages, nearer the Rio Grande. They were no doubt Albinos, and probably gave rise to the rumors which have prevailed of the existence of white Indians in the Basin.

The Moquis have probably assisted nature in levelling the top of the mountain as a site for their villages. They have cut down the rocks in many places, and have excavated out of the solid rock a number of large rooms, for manufacturing woolen cloth. Their only arms are bows and arrows, although they never war with any other tribe. The Navajoes carry off their stock without opposition. But unlike almost every other tribe of Indians on the continent, they are scrupulously honest. Capt. Walker says the most attractive and valuable articles may be left exposed, and they will not touch them.

Many of the women are beautiful, with forms of faultless symmetry. They are very neat and clean, and dress in quite a picturesque costume of their own manufacture. They wear a dark robe with a red border, gracefully draped so as to leave their right arm and shoulder bare. They have most beautiful hair, which they arrange with great care. The condition of a female may be known from her manner of dressing the hair. The virgins part their hair in the middle behind, and twist each parcel around a hoop six or eight inches in diameter. This is nicely smoothed and oiled, and fastened to each side of the head, something like a large rosette. The effect is very striking. The married women wear their hair twisted into a club behind.

The Moquis farm in the plain by day and retire to their villages on the mountain at night. They irrigate their lands by means of the small streams running out of the sides of the mountain. Sometimes when it fails to snow on the mountains in winter, their crops are bad. For this reason they always keep two or three years' provisions laid up, for fear of famine. Altogether, they are a most extraordinary people, far in advance of any other aborgines yet discovered on this continent. They have never had intercourse with the whites, and of course their civilization originated with themselves. What a field is here for the adventurous traveler! We have rarely listened to anything more interesting than Capt. Walker's plain, unaffected story of his travels in the Great Basin. *San Francisco Herald.*

A FILLIBUSTER AT HAVANA. Among the passengers on board the steamer Crescent, which stopped at Havana, as usual, on her late trip from New Orleans, was the distinguished fillibuster, Col. O'Hara, who commanded the Kentucky regiment at the battle of Cardenas, in 1850. The news of the Colonel's arrival in port caused no little excitement, and many of the officials, to gratify their curiosity, visited the ship to take a look at this audacious *fillibustero.* A price of $25,000 was set on the Colonel's head after the capture of Lopez, and against him their is standing a sentence of death.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that twenty-five years ago the father of M. P. Ward, who killed Prof. Butler, of Louisville, was with difficulty restrained from attacking a teacher who had moderately chastised his son. The son is now a confirmed criminal, charged with killing the teacher of his younger brother.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

[The following has the sparkle of originality, and contains some good advice. It is from the pen of a favourite and ever-welcome lady contributor—Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, of Indianapolis.]

Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And where'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.

Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back,
But upon the darkest wave
Leave a shining track.

Nobly dare the wildest storm,
Stem the hardest gale,
Brave of heart and strong of arm
You will never fail.
When the world is cold and dark,
Keep an aim in view,
And toward the beacon-mark
Paddle your own canoe.

Every wave that bears you on
To the silent shore,
From its sunny source has gone,
To return no more.
Then let not an hour's delay
Cheat you of your due;
But, while it is called to-day,
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofty state and power,
Honest fame and hardy health
Are a better dower;
But if these will not suffice,
Golden gain pursue,
And to win the glittering prize,
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you wrest the wreath of fame
From the hand of Fate;
Would you write a deathless name,
With the good and great;
Would you bless your fellow-men,
Heart and soul imbue
With the holy task, and then
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you crush the tyrant Wrong,
In the world's free fight,
With a spirit brave and strong,
Battle for the Right;
And to break the chains that bind
The many to the few—
To enfranchise slavish mind,
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing won is lost,—
Every good deed, nobly done,
Will repay the cost.
Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,
All you will to do;
But, if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

For the Standard.

WILKESBORO', N. C., Dec. 16th, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: The enquiry is often made, "Who will the Democrats run for Governor next year?" The answer cannot be given until after the assemblage of our Convention, though many names have been suggested as proper persons to whom to trust our fortunes in that crisis. It is certainly gratifying to us to know that we are not scarce of the *material*; there are many persons who have done good service for their party, the State and the nation, and who would be an honor to either State or nation in either representative or Executive branches—men who have proved their steel in every contest, and shown themselves worthy of confidence in every emergency. From among those we are to select some one to be our standard-bearer in the next Gubernatorial campaign; it is perfectly right and proper that we should discuss the claims of our different favorites, and what quarreling we have to do do, it before the nomination is made, and, after that, lay aside all individual preferences, and make an old-fashioned "long pull, strong pull, and pull altogether." There is no doubt but that there is a considerable Democratic majority at this time in the Old North State, and, according to that true republican doctrine, that the majority should always rule, it becomes the imperative duty of the Democrats to elect our next Governor; this we can undoubtedly do if we are but united, and as there have been some little dissentions lately in our ranks it should be quite an essential part of the deliberations of our Convention to select some man who has not been connected in any way with these dissensions, and who would be most likely to unite all our forces as one man. Among the persons most likely to bring about such a unanimity of sentiment, I would beg leave to suggest the name of Maj. M. S. STOKES, of Wilkes, than whom a truer *wool-dyed* Democrat cannot be found any where in the bounds of the State. Maj. Stokes is a man of a high order of talent, chivalrous and brave, and, owing in part to his happy connection with the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, there is perhaps no man in the State so generally popular.

It may be objected that he is without any practical experience in political life, but this can be no disparagement to his ability, or to his strength before the people, for there are few men better posted up in the political history of the country and of parties, than he; and the ability to govern, which he has shown in another capacity, is a sure criterion of his success at the helm of State; and should he be the choice and nominee of our Covention he would undoubtedly bear our standard in triumph at the polls in next August, be an honor to the State as her Governor, and show himself worthy of the confidence of the party which had elevated him to that post.

In connection with this subject, it is highly important that the time and place of the assembling of the Democratic Convention should be early known, so that there would be ample time for the calling of the County Conventions at the first round of Courts in the year, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention. We of the West intend sending a largely increased delegation to our next State Convention, and we wish to have plenty of time for the mustering of our forces. We have heretofore occupied such a "*splendid*" minority that we have hardly had the courage to "face the music," but a few "*more splendid*" victories have elated us so that we intend to put on "the whole armour," and continue to fight untill the great "Western reserve" of North Carolina shall be redeemed from the thraldom of missnamed Whiggery, and shall occupy, politically, that position which the interests of the State and the progress of the age require she should.

WILKES.

For the Standard.

BURNSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 14, 1853.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.—*Sir:* In your paper of the 7th inst., you state that in the case United States *vs.* John B. Woodfin for forgery the Counsel for defendant *obtained a continuance.* This is a mistake, and one that ought to be corrected as Mr. Badger, John H. Bryan, and Gen. Edney, my counsel, done every thing they could to force the United States into a trial, but all to no effect, as the paper upon which I was charged with forgery had been *lost* by those representing the United States. I, Sir, came to your City in June last to be tried upon the Bills first found, and the government came to the conclusion that no conviction could be made; consequently sent new Bills and bound me over to November term. I again came to stand my trial and the very paper upon which I was charged was lost. Judge Wayne contined the case solely on the ground of this paper being lost, and entirely against our will.

We, Sir, never have been afraid to meet this case legally or personally, and we wish the public distinctly to understand, that *these continuances* were against our will. As we expect to review this whole matter after a final decision, we forbear saying more at present. We think it due that you publish this note to show that I am not inclined to dodge in this matter.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JOHN B. WOODFIN.

SENDING MONEY BY MAIL. An important decision has lately been made by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The question was whether money remitted from a debtor to a creditor by mail, and lost in the transit, released the debtor from the obligations of the debt. The chief justice decided, that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how, and the defendent having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom with others to do, the debtor would not be held liable to make good the loss. The judge held that all previous decisions to the contrary were erroneous. *Spring. Repub.*

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock; and one non-paying "patron" of a newspaper eats up the profits of a dozen paying ones.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fairs in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat and seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, shell from 600 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the United straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour, Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Pan mills, some which have taken 24 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Log Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other description Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, and wheelwright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, axle boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with fixtures rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, bed cord, twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western route Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.

ANN BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GLORIOUS NEWS?—That W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into CASH!!!—The change is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steady increasing "rush and excitement," and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off.

We have still left a large stock of coarse Brogans and lined and bound Brogans, Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots, Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladies Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boots and Sontag Boots, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description, all of which must and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

We wish to make a clean sweep, so, reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon No. 37, Main-street, Sign of the Big Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grotes History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC., 31, 1853.

THE NEW YEAR.

We tender to our readers the compliments of the season, and wish them, at the beginning of the new year, all of prosperity and happiness which they can reasonably desire.

The past year has been, in many respects, a most eventful one. While the elder nations have been vexed with discordant counsels and plunged in the calamities of anarchy and war, these States have been blessed with peace, concord, and a rapid but at the same time solid advancement in the arts, sciences, and indeed in whatsoever is chiefly calculated to improve and elevate human character and human institutions. Nor has the present any thing in it to cause us to look with foreboding upon the revelations of the approaching year. Those questions, of so delicate and vital a nature, which but a brief period since disturbed all classes and conditions of the people, threatening, as many feared, a disruption of the Confederacy and civil strife, have been settled; and it should be the earnest prayer of all, of whatsoever party, that no hand may be permitted to bring them up from their repose. So far as the official head of the Republic is connected with these questions, we have his word solemnly given, and the record of his life before us, as a guarantee that he will discountenance, in the promptest and sternest manner, any and all efforts, come from what quarter they may, to renew a controversy so full of peril to our institutions and the hopes of man.

All the experience of the past, as well as recent and present movements in the Old World, admonish us as a people to avoid "entangling alliances" with other nations, or such interference in their affairs as would justly involve us in their strifes and jealousies. This is the true policy. It is the policy of Washington, of Jackson, of Polk, and of Pierce; nor is it, in any sense, antagonistic to the fullest and strongest expression of our sympathies for oppressed and down-trodden peoples. Over all the world, from distant India to Ireland, the hand of the oppressor, whether disclosed as that of the king, the emperor, or the aristocrat, is still lifted in its bloody and perfidious work; yet the great idea of nationalities has taken deep hold on the minds of the masses, and as they struggle up from beneath the darkness which blinds and the despotisms that consume, we would have them look hitherward, and take new courage from the light which burns with so steady and glorious a lustre in the western hemisphere. Let us give them words of encouragement and hope, as well as the benefit of our example; we know of no treaties, we have heard of no international law which can prevent a free people from uttering declarations on their own soil in behalf of human liberty, or denunciations, if they choose, of infamous misgovernment and cold-blooded despotism on the part of aristocracies and kings. Let us continue to speak as Mr. Webster did in his Hulsemann letter—as President Pierce speaks in his Inaugural; and as Mr. Marcy has recently done in his masterly reply to the Austrian Minister. Thus far now, and no farther; but the dawn of a more commanding day for this Republic in the affairs of all nations, is already visible. If these States remain united, and go forward gathering power and growing stronger in resources and numbers in proportion to their growth in the past, they will soon reach a period in position and in the world's affairs, the responsibilities of which will bear little comparison with those now upon us. International law, the work mainly of kingly governments—or rather the emanation of minds more or less circumscribed and darkened by kingly rule—will undergo important changes; the interpretation will be, not as despots would have it, but according to the understanding and the will of free self-governing States. The mere word of the President of the United States, uttered to the Congress and approved by the representatives of the people and of the States, is yet destined to exert a more potent influence on the world's affairs than the edicts of all kings and emperors combined.

But we have digressed.

The year now closing has been one of unprecedented prosperity for North Carolina. All her interests have felt the vivifying touch of increased and varied enterprise; and her people, many of whom have heretofore annually abandoned her for newer and more fertile regions, are becoming more and more disposed *to remain, to join in the good work* of physical and mental improvement now so auspiciously going on. Common Schools and Internal Improvements have at length become a portion of her established governmental policy; and these two sources of invigoration and power, we venture to affirm, would of themseves, if steadily and judiciously wielded, make sure the regeneration and prosperity of any civilized State. Mind—the strong minds of the poor boys as well as of the rich—are coming out into the light; the school-house, the privilege to enter it for instruction, without money or price, is a right which all can claim, and which, in its results for good upon posterity, cannot be overstated or overestimated. The system of Internal Improvements now in existence, will be maintained; and other works will, in due time, be added, until the blue waters of Beaufort Harbor and of Wilmington shall be united by Railway to the blue mountains of the West, and until all portions of the State shall either directly or indirectly realize the benefits of these improvements. The work before the public men and people of the State, however, is as arduous as it is important and noble; our Common Schools must be still further improved—our rivers, where it is practicable, must be cleared and rendered navigable—roads, rail and plank, must be constructed—our mineral wealth of iron, gold, silver, copper, coal, marble and the like must be developed; and the primary interest, Agriculture, in all its branches, will demand, as heretofore, and we trust will receive, the encouragement and fostering aid of government. In a word, the new year, as it approaches with blessings upon its wings for the laborious and deserving, calls upon all men every where within our borders, to rouse themselves to their duties and responsibilities, and to bear a part—an active and heartfelt part—in the work of enlightening and elevating mind, and of advancing, by all just and feasible means, all the industrial interests of the State. To attempt to stand still is at once to fall behind; indeed, we might as well bid the cataract pause in its fall as to expect our sister States to wait for us in the race of progress. Let us then, *on!* profiting as best we may by their experience. If they have made mistakes or committed errors, let us endeavor to avoid them; if they have built up markets within their own limits, and given their preference always for works tending to their own seaboard, let us do the same, assured that like causes must produce like effects, and that a policy which contributes to the prosperity of any one Southern Atlantic State, cannot be a doubtful one for our own.

The writer or speaker, good reader, who may address you on the commencement of the year 1854, will find his subjects greatly enlarged compared with those only briefly alluded to here; and not the least bright in the series, and not the least grateful to his feelings, will be that of the past progress, the condition, and future prospects of North Carolina.

And now, if our kind readers will pardon us the apparent egotism, we may add that this issue closes the tenth year of our communings, chats, conversations with and communications to them. Our duties have been responsible and arduous; but labor is not unpleasant, especially when it brings with it the rewards of friendships which we have enjoyed, and a sense that we have been, in some degree, not altogether useless in our place during this period. We enter the new year with a light heart, and with strong faith in the people and in our cherished principles. The past, so far as this press is concerned, is the only pledge we can offer as to its future course. We do not fear the people, because we have dared to tell them the truth, as we shall do again, if occasion should require it; but we are one of them, and our first duty is to *them*. We shall stand by our principles, by party organization, by FRANK PIERCE and the Federal Constitution; and in relation to State affairs, we expect to maintain the positions occupied in the last campaign. In all things indifferent, as we observed some weeks since, we are ready to conciliate and compromise; but principles and organization we never surrender. Principles is the ship, organization is the anchor; when the storm beats there can be no hope for the vessel if the anchor should fail to hold.

And now, good reader—we mean that one who hath borne with our imperfections and our errors during past years, and who is ready to go with us through the vicissitudes and struggles of the next—"'tis to *thee* that we would drink!"

"Wer't the last drop in the well,
And I gasping on the brink,
Ere my fainting spirit fell,
'Tis to *thee* that I would drink!"

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Directors of this Road held their regular quarterly meeting at Charlotte on the 21st instant.

We learn that no business of special importance was transacted. The President reported a purchase of 4,000 tons additional iron, making with what has been purchased for the 1st division, 13,000 tons as yet contracted for, or enough to lay 138 miles of the road. The new purchese is to be shipped in February or March, and is to be applied to the 2d division. Some 7,000 tons of iron are lying at Charlotte for the 4th division, and 2,000 more, perhaps, have been landed at Charlotte. The laying of the track from Charlotte will be commenced as early in the approaching year as it can be done. The Company, we learn, will do this itself; competent superintendents have been engaged, and efforts are making to hire the requisite number of hands.

No selection has yet been made of a location for the principal machine shops.

Twelve miles and a half of the 1st division have been laid down with iron.

We also learn that the accounts from the survey of the Western Extension indicate that a more favorable route to Asheville may be had than the fondest anticipations have led its friends to believe.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A most destructive fire occurred in New York City on the 27th. The following establishments were destroyed: Treadwell & Sons, D.W. Mainwaring & Co., Jones & Rowland, C. Harris & Co., R. W. Reynolds & Co., Dusenberry's large Bell Foundry and Davidson & Coring's Crockery store. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire extended to the shipping, destroying a large number of vessels.

The great ship Republic, the packet ship Joseph Warren, and the clipper Red Wing were totally destroyed. The Republic was scuttled, but the water was too shallow to cover her. She was nearly full of freight—nothing was saved. Her cargo was valued at $600,000. She was insured for $300,000, the greatest portion of which will fall on the offices in New York.

The entire loss by this fire is estimated at between one and two millions.

JUDGE RUFFIN ON THE COUNTY COURT BENCH.—The Greensborough Patriot, referring to Judge Ruffin as Chairman of Alamance County Court, says:

"Judge Ruffin, on resigning his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina accepted the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alamance, and now acts as chairman of the Special Court for said county.

Judge R. exercises more authority, while on the bench, than is usual with the Magistrates in a County Court; yet he does it in such a mild, courteous and unassuming manner, as to give general satisfaction; and we suppose that while he acts as Chairman, there will hardly be an appeal from the County to the Superior Court.

When on the State docket, the Judge dispenses justice a little the fastest of any presiding officer we ever saw. The Prosecuting Attorney has but little to do, except to arrange and bring out the evidence, when, without pleading, the case is submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge, who explains to them in a few words what the law is, when the jury will usually in a few minutes render their verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the evidence may justify. Judge R. also charges the grand jury as carefully as the best of Judges of the Superior Court.

The Court business is greatly facilitated by having so able a presiding officer; thus saving to the county a considerable item of expense. Judge R. is universally admitted to be the greatest jurist in this State, if not in the United States; consequently it is impossible for every county to bring such talent and legal ability to their aid, in the administration of justice. But in nearly every county in the State there could be found men of sufficient talent and legal knowledge, if their services were brought into requisition, to greatly improve the efficiency and usefulness of our County Courts, and save many a dollar to the respective counties. Then we should no longer hear the complaint, that the County Courts are almost a nuisance."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

The demand for cotton in Liverpool, on the 14th instant, was but moderate. Sales of the three last days 15,000 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts of England had slightly improved.

Flour had advanced one shilling and sixpence per barrel. Corn was unchanged. Demand for sugar good, and coffee in active demand with prices unchanged.

☞ Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, dated Salisbury:

"Our North Carolina Road is progressing slowly. Some contractors have not broken ground on a large part of their work—bridges are yet to build, and much else to do. The President has not been along that part of the line west of the Yadkin, (50 miles,) since his election at Salisbury in July, but is expected along next week. There is some iron at Charlotte, but not sills enough to put it upon, nor hands to put it down with; but after 1st January, we hope for a beginning. The Road is progressing slowly, and your people should look to other mail facilities for several years yet to come."

☞ The Supreme Court of North Carolina convened in this City yesterday. Several young gentlemen, we learn, will apply for license to practice law.

☞ Hon. D. L. Swain is in town.

CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

We present below some remarks by Mr. Clingman, of this State, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, in support of his proposition to give a credit to importers of railroad iron:

MR. CLINGMAN. I ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "A bill to give credit to importers of railroad iron;" of which previous notice has been given.

There was no objection, and the bill was read a first and second time by its title.

MR. CLINGMAN. This is a subject, Mr. Speaker, which we frequently had before the last Congress, but which was not acted upon. I do not know what is the present feeling of this House, but I think there is a strong necessity for the passage of such a law at this time. In the last Congress it may, perhaps, be remembered that the proposition failed by a single vote on one occasion. At that time there were five members out of the House who had promised me on the previous day that they would be present to vote for the proposition. I only mention this fact to show it was a mere accident that a provision similar to the one of the bill I submit did not take effect at the last Congress.

You will also recollect, Mr. Speaker, that during the last Congress we allowed several companies credit on the terms proposed in this bill; but we did not succeed in passing any general law. It is a simple matter, and I presume that every member of the House has an opinion upon it now.

I beg leave to remind gentlemen, that within the last eighteen months there has been an enormous rise in the price of railroad iron. Less than two years ago it could be had for forty dollars per ton in this country, after paying all the duties and charges, and now it is worth nearly eighty dollars per ton to the consumer here. The consequence is, that many of the States and companies which began to execute works with sufficient capital two years ago, find, owing to this great rise, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to proceed.

I also understand, Mr. Speaker, that the money is not needed at this time in the Treasury. We have a large surplus on hand. My bill proposes a credit of four years. In all probability at the end of that period, the Government may need the money very much. If the duty goes into the Treasury now, instead of what I propose, it will be expended before that time, when it may be wanted.

I think therefore, as a financial measure, it would be a wise policy to throw the receipt of this money four years ahead, leaving the present surplus in the Treasury to be exhausted, for the construction of national vessels, or for any other purpose which the House may propose; and if it turns out that at the end of four years, we are involved in some war—and we are getting to be a warlike people, and need all the means we can lay our hands upon—this money will come in very opportunely. I think it would have been well, perhaps, for the Secretary of the Treasury to have recommended this as one of the means by which to get rid of the surplus revenue which we are now receiving from year to year. If the proposition which he has made in his report should be adopted and carried into effect, the reduction would not take place until a year hence, and, in the mean time, there will have been a large accumulation. I propose, then, to try the sense of the House, to n[illegible]

MR. SKELTON, (interrupting.) I would ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] whether it would not be well to include in the bill the importers, merchants of the United States?

MR. CLINGMAN. That raises a question which I will discuss, with great pleasure, with the gentleman from New Jersey at another time. There are two reasons why that should not be done. First, the price of goods, generally, has not undergone any great rise during the last eighteen months, and in the next place, these importations by merchants are importations for private purposes, while the other is an importation for railroads, which are made by the States and Companies for the benefit of the public, and especially the great agricultural interests. I have no doubt the farmers of the country are willing to pay taxes whenever the Government stands in need of them. I submit, however, that they ought not to be compelled to pay cash duties when they are not needed for any purpose whatever. I know there is a certain interest in this House which is represented with more fidelity than any other interest under the Government; and notwithstanding it has a large number of representatives upon this floor, who are faithful, diligent, and zealous, it also has a large outside representation here, which is operating more strongly——

MR. SKELTON, (interrupting.) I am not here as the representative of the iron interest, by any means; but I desire to have an eye to all the interests of our common country.

MR. MEACHAM. I rise to a question of order. It is that the gentleman has no right, during the call upon the States for petitions, to present this bill and discuss the question, before it comes before the House.

MR. CLINGMAN. The question is upon the engrossment of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the question of order.

MR. CLINGMAN. I did not intend to detain the House long. I was saying that we have had, for the last few years, a remarkable condition of things. There is no necessity for collecting these taxes from the farmers, and yet this iron interest is not willing that the Government should indulge the tax payers, when it does not need the money. Its representatives come up here from time to time, and insist that the Government shall collect its taxes forthwith. They fight this matter as though I proposed to get into their private purses. They claim a sort of prescriptive right to have the whole country taxed for their benefit; and hence, when any proposition of this kind comes before them, gentlemen identified with that particular interest, throw all manner of obstacles in its way; not being content merely that the whole country should be heavily taxed for their benefit, they also insist that the taxes shall be collected without delay. I ask for the reading of this bill, and then I propose to move the previous question, and put it on its passage.

The bill was then read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of the importation of railrord iron for the period of two years from the passage of this act, upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that said iron has been imported *bona fide*, for the use of some railroad in the United States, it may be lawful for those importing the same, if they desire it, instead of paying in cash the duties now levied, to give bonds with approved security, conditioned to pay the said duties with interest, at the end of four years from the date of the importation: *Provided*, That if, at any time hereafter, it should appear any importation had not been made *bona fide* for the use of some railroad, then, besides the duties then due, fifty per centum additional shall be payable to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be extended to all cases when iron for the use of railroads has been imported, and on which the duties have not already been paid.

Mr. C. It will be seen that this bill is similar in its provisions to several other bills which were passed at the last session of Congress for the benefit of particular companies. I think there is no impropriety in the action asked for in regard to this proposition. We shall assist the railroad companies, and in four years, when they have laid down their rails, they will be in a condition to dispense with such assistance, and the moneys received for transportation of the mails will most probably be sufficient to pay off the duties. I have submitted this resolution with a view of ascertaining the sense of the House, because I know that many members are very anxious that such a provision should be adopted at once. I hope, therefore, that there will be no objection to the adoption of the bill. I appeal to my friends who represent particularly the iron interest, and I trust that they will allow this credit to be given; and, whether the tariff be modified or not, let the people take the chance of the benefit of any changes which may be made in their favor. If not, we shall, at any rate, get the money when we want it. It is not needed now. I hope that all who are favorable to the proposition will assist me in relieving railroad companies of the duties upon iron. If the bill goes to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, or the Committee on Ways and Means, we will never reach it. I hope all who are for relief, in any form, will come up at this time, and help to pass this as a temporary measure, leaving the question of repeal or reduction of duties to be investigated hereafter. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr. HOUSTON. I ask the gentleman if he will not withdraw the demand for the previous question, in order that I may suggest a slight modification of his bill? The gentleman's argument is, that within the last eighteen months or two years a great rise has taken place in the price of railroad iron. The railroads in my own State, and particularly the railroad in my own district, have been importing and paying duties within the last twelve or eighteen months, and I desire to have them relieved by the same process by which others are relieved.

MR. CLINGMAN. The railroads of which the gentleman speaks are in the same condition with some of my own State that have already paid. The bill which I have introduced, however, covers all cases where duties are not paid, this being as much as I suppose it practicable to accomplish.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I move to lay the bill upon the table. I am opposed to this manner of reducing the tariff.

MR. CLINGMAN. I demand the yeas and nays upon that motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken and there were—yeas 81, nays 104; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Appleton, David J. Bayley, Belcher, Benson, Bliss, Carpenter, Chandler, Chrisman, Cox, Crocker, Cumming, Curtis, Cutting, Dawson, Dean, Dick, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Grow, Hastings, Howe, Hughes, George W. Jones, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, McCulloch, Macdonald, Mayall, Mecham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Andrew Oliver, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Preston, Pringle, David Ritchie, Robbins, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Stratton, Straub, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Wade, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Henrick B. Wright—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Thomas H. Bayly, Ball, Barksdale, Barry, Benton, Bissell, Bocock, Boyce, Brooks, Bugg, Lewis D. Campbell, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chase, Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Craige, Cullom, John G. Davis, Dent, Dowdell, Dunbar, Eddy, Edmundson, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Ewing, Faulkner, Goode, Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Harrison, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, Keitt, Kidwell, Knox, Lane, Lindley, McMullin, McQueen, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, May, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Noble, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, John Perkins, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Thomas Ritchey, Rogers, Ruffin, Sapp, Seward, Shaw, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Andrew Stuart, Tracy, Tweed, Walbridge, Walsh, Warren, Elihu B. Washburne, Wells, John Wentworth, and Zollicoffer—104.

So the House refused to lay the bill upon the table.

MR. COBB. I ask the gentleman from North Carolina to accept a modification.

MR. CLINGMAN. I will do so with pleasure, and had made a modification myself, but prefer to take his modification.

The amendment, as proposed by Mr. Cobb, was then read as follows:

Provided further, That in all cases of extension there shall be paid at the rate af six per cent. interest per annum by such person thus extending.

MR. JONES, of Tennessee. If the House refuse to second the demand for the previous question, the bill can be then referred.

MR. CLINGMAN. Let the modification be made.

A motion was subsequently made to lay the bill and amendment upon the table, but was negatived, yeas 86, nays 95. The bill, with the amendment, was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 25th, bringing latest dates from Europe.

The greatest naval battle since Navarino has been fought between the Turks and Russians, with terrific loss of life. The total destruction is twenty-one ships of war, with several transports. On the 30th November the entire Russian fleet from Sabastopol, under admiral Menchi-Koff, consisting of twenty-four sail, appeared off the Turkish harbor of Senope, where Vice Admiral Osman-Bey lay with fourteen Turkish vessels. The battle immediately commenced, and the shore batteries, being of no use, the Russians succeeded in forcing the harbor. The Turks fought with desperation, refusing to surrender. They held out until one ship after another was sunk, blown up, or destroyed. Seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer, and three transports, with several thousand men, were totally lost, the men all perishing. Osman Bey, the Vice Admiral, was taken prisoner. The Turks, notwithstanding the destruction of all their vessels, sunk seven Russian sloops, three frigates and two steamers. The battle lasted only one hour. The remainder of the Russian fleet was so shattered that it could scarcely reach Sebastopol.

All Europe was highly excited, and the opinion was general that a European war can no longer be averted.

This naval fight, it is considered, is upon the whole as disastrous to the Russians as the Turks. The latter people have astonished the world by their enthusiasm and bravery. They have crossed the Danube in the face of winter and the foe, and in all their contests up to this one they have gained signal triumphs over Russia. The latest news is that they have not recrossed the Danube, but a large force in possession of Kalafat, have advanced ten miles towards Krajova, and constructed an entrenched camp. There must then be strong divisions of the two armies confronting each other between these places, and the daily expectation was that a decisive battle would be fought.

It appears to be certain that negotiations are entirely concluded, Russsia having announced her determination to continue the war. The army of Poland has been ordered to the seat of hostilities. In the meantime Turkey holds her own at all points upon the land.

What is to be the result of this war it is impossible to foresee. Weak on her frontiers, with the powers of Caucasus against her—the brave Circassians on her flank—her Asiatic provinces ripe for revolt—Poland only awaiting an opportunity, and Turkey thus far a full match for her—Russia would seem to be in serious peril. But her resources are immense, and the iron will of her ruler has not as yet been fully tested.

War once actively progressing between Turkey and Russia, with Poland and the other provinces of the latter in revolt, Prussia and Austria could not stand aloof; and if they should be involved, Hungary, Italy and Germany would once more light the torch of revolution. Large events are on the wing. A general European war would be felt in all portions of the earth; but it could not fail to add to the prosperity of a neutral, like the United States, who would be in a condition and possess the means to feed the armies of the hostile powers.

NEW KIND OF COTTON. A Texas Correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer says:

"A new kind of cotton has been brought from among the Pino Indians of New Mexico, by an officer of the Mexican boundary commission. Its peculiarity consists in a fine silk staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into this state, and the plant will soon be grown here extensively. It has the advantage of not degenerating, nor requiring a renewal of the seed."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The discussion of the President's message in committee of the whole on the state of the Union is continued with much spirit, and will last for some time yet. The debate will show the "out-and-outs," "half-and-halves," and straightouters, and will afford members an opportunity of becoming acquainted with one another, after which legislation will go on more smoothly and rapidly. An immense amount of business is rapidly accumulating in all committees, and the probability is we shall have a very long and eventful session.

It is quite pleasant to reflect that the Navy, which but a short time ago has been so neglected, and, I had almost said, unpopular a branch of the service, has suddenly, on the recommendation of Secretary Dobbin, become the object of paternal care in Congress. If the Secretary's recommendations in regard to the *personale* of the Navy are as vigorously acted upon as those in regard to the building of ships, the "right arm of the national defence" will soon be in a state worthy itself and the country.

Our Central America relations will have to be managed with great care, the five little *duodecimo* republics being as pugnacious as possible, and ready to invade each other with a corporal's guard, in spite of all the sage council that can be given them by Dr. Borland. When the time comes they will have to be annexed, to preserve peace among them. These five republics, which seem to give us so much trouble, were never of much account to Spain. They never revolted against the Spanish crown, and were dropped as not worth caring for when the others bolted. The time will be when we shall pick them up, or acquire possessory rights by American colonization and civilization.

X.

KINDNESS. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, and precious stones, as you pass along the streets? It would make you feel happy for a month to come. Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask? By dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones which can never be lost, of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child—see the diamonds drop from her cheek. Take the hand of that friendless boy—bright pearls flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected—a joy suffuses his cheek more brilliant than the most splendid precious stones. By the wayside, mid the city's din, and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bless. You will feel happier when resting on your pillow at the close of day, than if you had picked up a score of perishing diamonds. The latter fade and crumble in time—the former grow brighter with age, and produce happier reflections forever.

HON. W. P. MANGUM. From the Hillsborough Recorder we learn that this distinguished politician and statesman was chairman of a Whig meeting in that place on the 2d instant. Being called on for a speech he declined, stating that he did not expect ever to make another political speech; but he would say one thing, which was, that "he hoped every Whig would go home resolved to do his duty." Now it would be a great pity indeed if the Scott Whigs of this State should permit Mr. Mangum to adhere to this rash determination of his, "never to make another political speech."

Every body knows how *harmonious* was the understanding between Mr. Mangum and the leading Whigs of this State just before the nomination of Gen. Scott. It is true they berated him soundly for procuring Gen. Scott's nomination; but since they have all repented of the abuse they heaped on him and his candidate, they ought certainly to reward Mr. Mangum for the wonderful sagacity he displayed in connection with Scott's nomination. They ought to send him to the Senate. There probably he might carry out his purpose never to make another political speech. *Asheville News.*

The Argus tells of a project warmly entertained by the citizens of Edenton and the neighboring counties, for establishing a railroad from that town to connect with the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad at Deep Creek, and that they are so satisfied of its advantages and success, that they are prepared to subscribe the requisite amount for its construction. It is also stated that two wealthy planters are understood to be ready to head the list with a subscription of $25,000 each. We wish them success in the undertaking, with all our hearts, and shall gladly hail the new road as a valuable auxiliary to our Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, as well as an additional tributary to the trade of our city. The distance it is thought will not exceed fifty miles.

Norfolk Herald.

OPPOSITION. "A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise *against* and not *with* the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native toil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lays down by the wayside, to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind blows, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

GOVERNOR. We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, to the editor of the Standard, declining to permit his name to come before the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor. That Judge ELLIS would be entirely acceptable to his party we have no doubt, and we should take pleasere in giving him our hearty support were he a candidate for the office. It is not our design to express any preference at present. We have confidence in the Convention that it will select a worthy man and a *true* Democrat, and he is the man for us.

By the way it is time the Democracy of the State were up and doing. The Whig Convention will meet 21st February. We should hold our Convention as soon as possible after that time. It is time primary meetings were being held and delegates appointed.—*Salisbury Banner.*

STATISTICS OF I. O. O. F. The following is an abstract of the annual reports of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges made to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853, as compared with similar tables for the year 1852:

	1853.	1852.
Revenue of Lodges,	$1,309,259	$1,164,831
Contributing members,	193,040	193,298
Brothers relieved,	22,938	26,350
Widowed families relieved,	2,875	3,058
Brothers buried,	1,533	1,632
Relief of brothers,	351,438	372,335

A GOOD MAXIM. The more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better; the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he slanders you, conduct so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone, for their is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Riotous Proceedings in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27. The Papal Nuncio, Bedino, was attacked to-day by a party of Germans. The police endeavored to preserve order. Finally, shots were fired into the mob, the result of which was that nine Germans were wounded, and one killed.

Arrest of J. W. Rand.

BOSTON, Dec. 27. J. W. Rand, who made his escape from the jail in Portsmouth, Va., where he was confined on the charge of having robbed the Portsmouth Bank, was arrested in this city yesterday.

Discovery of Stolen Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27. Ten thousand dollars, stolen from a Bank in Jersey City, were found concealed in the hat of a son of Mr. Fox, the cashier of the Bank.

ERIE, Dec. 27. The Erie rail road track and bridge at Harbour Creek, were again destroyed by a mob last night. A meeting of citizens was held, and a committee appointed to endeavor to induce the mob to desist from their work of destruction. The sheriff is serving injunctions on the offenders.

Holly Spring High Literary School.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the second MONDAY in January next, and continue five months. The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. M. Y. CRAPPELL, Principal, under whose charge the School has been so ably conducted during the past year.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

First Class, comprising the Elementary English Branches, per session,	$ 6,00
Second Class, " More advanced English branches,	9,00
Third " " Languages,	12,00

Tuition will be exacted from each scholar, regularly entered, from the time of admittance to the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness; but subscribers will have the privilige of sending one other scholar to make up the lost time of a regular scholar, if desired.

This School is situated in a neighborhood justly celebrated for its piety, good order, and healthy location, and possessing few, if any, of those temptations to vice and immorality which are unfortunately possessed by some.

Board, in good families, can be obtained at the low price of $5 to $6 per month. Parents or Guardians who wish to give their sons or wards a thorough preparatory education, at little cost, would do well to send them to this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. P. W. DOWD, President Board Trustees, or

D. B. HOLLAND, Rec'd Sec'y,
Holly Spring, N. C.

December 19, 1853. 1004—w6w.

N. B.—The Trustees of said School are specially requested to meet on the first day of the Session.

D. B. H., Rec. Sec.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—IN EQUITY.—Ex Parte Petition, Margaret Jones and others. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, A. D. 1853, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell on the premises, on the fourth Saturday in January next, being the 28th day, the lands in the pleadings mentioned in the Ex Parte Petition of Margaret Jones, widow, and others, formerly the property of the late William Jones, deceased, all situate lying and being near Wake Forest College, in the County of Wake, aforesaid.

To-wit: one Lot of ground embracing four acres bounded on the north side by the street passing the south side of the College, on the west by Jno. B. White's land, on the south by Wm. Jones' land, on which he resided, and on the east by the Hotel lot. The other lot, or parcel of land known as the lot on which Mrs. Ryan lived for several years, bounded on the north by the lots of the College, on the east by front street, on the south by Red Hill Branch, and on the west by back street.

The other tract of land, embracing 40 acres more or less, situate on Red Hill Branch, near and adjoining lots Nos. 62 and 69, and touching on the Forestville and Oxford road.

TERMS OF SALE. Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after date of sale. Five per cent of purchase money to be paid in cash at time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1853. 13—w&sw.td.

MASONIC CLASSICAL INSTITUTE AT ROXBOROUGH, N. C.—The exercises of the Spring Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, **** January next.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Classics and higher branches of Mathematics,	$15,00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	10,00
Primary branches,	7,50

No deduction for absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Board can be had in private families from $6 to $7 per month.

Roxborough is situated in a high and elevated section of country, preverbial for health, which makes it a desirable place for educational purposes. This, with the cheapness of living, recommends this Institution to parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate. None, however, need make application except those of good moral character.

JAS. H. WOODY, Principal.

TRUSTEES.

E. G. READE,	ALEXANDER WALKER,
C. S. WINSTEAD,	GEORGE DANIEL,
C. H. JORDAN,	WM. O. BOWLES,
JNO. A. BARNETT,	JNO. BAIRD,

December 24, 1853. 1004—w4w.

SPRINGFIELD MALE AND FEMALE IN- STITUTE.—The first session of this School will commence on the 9th January, 1854, under the superintendence of H. L. WINTON, Mrs. WINTON, and competent assistants.

The School is situated on the Newbern road, in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, and offers favorable inducements to those who desire to educate their children in the country.

TERMS:

Tuition, per session of five months, in the English branches,		$6, $8, $12
Do. do.	in French, extra,	$10
Do. do.	in Music, extra,	$20
Use of Piano,		$3.

Board, including fuel and lights, convenient to the School, can be had for five dollars per month.

The Trustees have been so fortunate as to secure the services, in the Musical Department, of Mr. Karl W. Petersilia, of Raleigh.

W. J. BUSBEE,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec. 27, 1853. 13—3t.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

SALE OF LOTS.—ON THURSDAY THE 5TH OF January, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, the land purchased by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company from Thos. J. Lemay, west of the City. It will be divided into convenient Lots.

Terms made known on day of sale.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Raleigh, December 27, 1853. 13—td.

JNO. C. MOORE HAS TWO NO. 1, YOUNG NEGRO Men, and a middle aged Woman, which he will sell at a fair price.

Dec. 27, 1853. 13—1t.

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY, *Moore County, N. C.*—The second session of this school, located nine miles east of Carthage, and near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, will commence on Tuesday, the 3d of January next.

Tuition payable in advance, $8, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session.

Students can be prepared here for the University of North Carolina.

Board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $7 per month.

For further particulars direct (post paid) to the Principal, Cane's Creek P. O., N. C. A. R. BLACK, Principal.

December 17th, 1853. 11—5t.

☞ The Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal will please copy 5 times and forward accounts to A. R. B.

MADISON SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. Suitable buildings have been erected for the purpose of establishing a permanent Female School in the town of Madison, N. C.

This village is situated in a very healthy location, in Rockingham county, about fifteen miles west of Wentworth.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will begin on the first Thursday in January, 1854, and end on the first Thursday in June. The second session will begin on the first Thursday in July and end on the first Thursday in December.

The whole expense per session for Boarding and Tuition, will be about $

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg,
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid,	6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic "	20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric "	All kinds of Extracts and
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do.	Confections,
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do.	50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
3 " Nitric do.	10 " Fowler's Solution,
8 " Muriatic do.	25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
30 lbs. Sulphuric Aether,	10 " Iodine,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre,	10 " Iodine Potassae,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid,	10 " Cirate Iron,
6 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia,	20 oz. do. do and Qui.
2 do Spts do	20 " Lactate do
53 lbs. Carbonate, do	50 " Balsam Copaiba,
35 " Liq Ammonia,	100 " Quinine,
5 " Tartar Emetic,	10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Pulv. Animonialis,	100 gals Castor Oil,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do	100 " Flor Sulphur,
25 " Blue Mass,	10 bbls. Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth,	5 " Printer's Glue,
35 " Calomel (Opt.)	20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
25 " Gum Camphor,	Shakers Herbs,
200 " Chloride Lime,	50 " Gum Arabic
20 " Cholofform,	25 " do Assafoetida,
50 " Peruvian Bark,	1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

80 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment,	12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
24 " Hoofland's German Bit.	12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand,	6 " Gray's Ointment,
	10 " Green Mountain do.
	A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines.
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	R. R. R. Remedies and in
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,	fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

195 kegs Pure White Lead	50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry
90 " Extra do.	and in Oil,
40 " No 1 do	50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint,	25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black,	4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre,	1 " Copal Varnish,
2 casks Spanish Brown,	10 cans Coach do.
2 " Venetian Red,	1 bbl. Japan do.
5 kegs Red Lead,	1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge,	&c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.	

Glass-Ware, &c.

80 gross Vials, assorted,	125 boxes French and Amer-
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Drug-	ican Window Glass,
gists shop Furniture.	

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.
AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when von go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.
We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 18. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valerianate "
3 " Veratria,
90 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, Mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY, Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing this particular brand of Shoes, and has been repeatedly solicited by one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES in Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia. (A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes, " "
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters,
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 87, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Unfon, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—t1stJ.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

☞ They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.
CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jno. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Salisbury.
	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *General Agent.*	Peter Adams, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECT-FULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Fellocs, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle,* and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount, and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!.

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Room. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	$400
10 " " "	485
12 " " "	525
14 " " "	585
16 " " "	615
18 " " "	650
20 " " "	695
25 " " "	750
30 " " "	850
35 " " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 92—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN